Communications for the editorial department should be addressed Editor New Era, Lock Box 31. advertisers, should be addressed, Publishers New

Era, Lock Box 31. The leaders of Frederick Douglass, Esq., our Correspond ing Editor, will be designated thus #. This paper is not responsible for the views expressed by

Correspondents.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1870.

The price of one copy, when ordered alone, is \$2.50. When five or more copies are subscribed for

at one time, we furnish them for two dollars Other names may be added to any club of five or more, at any time, at the same rates, to

wit, two dollars each. To any person forwarding us twelve subscribers and twenty-four dollars, we will send an extra copy of our paper for one year

We will furnish the New Esk to committees and political clubs, for campaign purposes, at liberal rates.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance. Money should be remitted in Post Office Money Orders, Registered Letters, or Drafts. to avoid losses. Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so. The fee for registration is fifteen cents. Be particular to write the name, post office,

county, and State in a plain hand. We receive many letters with carelessly formed letters. which it is impossible in some cases to make Where subscriptions accompany communi-

cations, it is better to send them in separate letters. All letters containing subscriptions should be

addressed-"Publishers New Era,

Lock Box No. 31, Washington, D. C."

SEND ON YOUR MONEY .- We receive a great many letters, saying that several subscribers have been obtained, and requesting us to forward the papers, and they will remit as soon as a certain number of subscribers are procured. We keep no book of account with subscribers, and cannot send any paper until the money is received. Our friends should send the names. with the money, just as fast as they are obtained, to prevent dissatisfaction on the part of the subscribers.

To Our Readers.

We are receiving encouraging words every number is not as large as it ought to be.

agents for a newspaper. They don't wish to have even the temporary custody of other peothe subscription money reaching us. Others again are timid about soliciting subscriptions from strangers, and though they think our journal ought to be in every one's hands, they are not willing to take responsibilies in realizing their own wishes.

We trust our readers will stop and seriously ponder upon some other thoughts, which, we think, should influence them to act at once, sire the increase of our circulation.

The fifteenth amendment is an accomplished fact, and will be so proclaimed in a very short time. No matter in what State or Territory affecting colored people for some time to come any separation of interests or feeling between our people and our white brethren, but there are dangers threatening which only colored men can see and appreciate. Do not our brethren see that a journal like our's would be an assistance to them?

Local papers are good for local affairs, but you need wider information, and must have the discussion of larger questions through a nanow we offer our people one at the low rate of yourself in helping this enterprise.

We ask you to speak to your friends, if you are timed about speaking to strangers, under the resolution that, as a reader, you will add another reader to our list. Remember our terms: If any one gets the money for five new subscribers, which would be \$12.50, at the rate of two dollars and a half each, they need only of the House of Representatives in this matter. send us ten dollars, if they themselves do not wish the New ERA; and if they do, then they may send us the \$12.50, and they will get their own paper free for one year.

Our white friends are doing nobly. From all parts we are receiving, through them, subscriptions, and statement as to the importance of our work, and the appreciation of our journal. Surely our people ought not to be behind has set the worst elements in society wild; and in promoting their own interests. Let each reader begin work, determine at least to send us one new subscriber.

A STANDARD CONTRACTOR STILL THEY COME. - WILLIS H. BRENT Esq., Cashier of the Freedmen's Savings Bank at St. Louis, sent us a club of subscribers last week, with a postscript saying we will receive

snother batch soon. We are also in receipt of a club from John

Keep the ball rolling further on. To Our Contributors.

Nothing can go in our columns from contributors except original matter. Whatever you have to send us we will gladly receive, if written by yourselves, or condensed for the purposes of comment; but we cannot allow a mere reprint from other journals to appear in the NEW ERA, unless we select it.

We are glad to have communications from a parts of the country, and all original ones will

receive attention, but none other. In this connection, too, we must urge upon our contributors a strict adherence to the rule to the race to which they belong, to the States of writing only upon one side of their paper. they would represent, and the nation they would If they were printers, they would appreciate speak for. fully the necessity for this requirement; and, as it is, we trust that they will at all times here-

after, give due beed to it. We cannot undertake to return rejected manuscript. Our friends must copy, if they wish to retain their original matter. We are greatly crowded with matter, and we gladly give the best a place. If matter is worth publishing, of negroes in the halls of Congress will settle it ought to be worth preserving by the writers; if it is not, it is not worth our filing. Let our contributors make a note of this.

Send us well-written articles from all parts of the country, as you have been doing, and we will give them a place; but if you never hear from them again, don't get angry.

JOB PRINTING of every description done with

The Case of Georgia.

We have noted elsewhere the arrival, in this city, of a delegation, consisting of colored members of the Georgia Legislature. Their purpose in coming here at this time is to se cond, by their presence and their personal ap-Business letters and communications from subscribers and peals, the protest against the admission of Georgia to representation in Congress under a bill vitiated, as the one for that purpose has been, by the addition of such a plenary warrant for wrong-doing as the BINGHAM amendment is likely to prove. This protest, which was forwarded by telegraph and presented in the Senate of the United States by Mr. REVELS How to Subscribe for the New Era. last Friday, is also published elsewhere in our

The anxiety so evidently manifested by this delegation, and the great body of loyal Republicans whom they represent, is by no means groundless. Upon every side in their State the indications are clear, that the snake, Rebellion, has been only scotched there, and not killed. The first intimation of this untoward fact was contained in the expulsion of the colored members from the Legislature of Georgia, in 1868. as soon as that wayward sister had, through

the operation of the reconstruction acts, been restored to her place in the Union. The same fact has since been amply illustrated by the casting of her electoral vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, by her rejection o the fifteenth amendment, and by the Ku-Klax outrages through which her (so-called) reconstructed sons have anxiety.

legislators of a sovereign State. They were, tions by large majorities. The political complexion of their constituencies remains unchanged. It is now republican, as it was at yet, of all these men exercising the high funchands of disguised ruffians. That other tells, short, of the whole nine members of the dele-

the United States; but what have the ad- now useless diploma. We are aware of the delicacy of feeling which mission of Georgia to Congressional represenprevents a great many people from acting as tation and the BINGHAM amendment to do with mon with everybody else, labored under the de. them? Simply this,-that by the admission of lusion that the Medical Society of the District that State under the proviso offered by Mr. of Columbia was, like all other medical socieple's money, and they dislike to run the risk of BINGHAM. Congress will recognize it, not as ties that we ever knew of, a scientific associabeing now under a provisional government, tion, having for its main object the advancebut under one duly and satisfactorily organized ment of its members in professional knowledge according to its own requirements. More than ann skill. But it appears now, from its own this,-it will, by providing for the elections to showing, that its meetings are held for another be held in that State during the present year, purpose than this, and that they are in fact actually take measures for securing an over- merely "social reunions." Such a purpose may whelming Democratic triumph there; will give be, to its members, far more agreeable than the its solemn sanction to all the iniquities already ordinary one; but, really, it strikes us as perpetrated by ensuring their repetition; and having been a waste of legislation on the part whoever and wherever they may be, if they de- will declare the fifteenth amendment to be, of Congress to have incorporated it. As matso far as Georgia is concerned, a perfect farce, ters no stand, we are left to regret that the Georgia Legislature: You were very unjustly medical society; and we trust that our legisladealt by in being expelled from your places; tors will supply the want by granting a charyou may live, there will be interests peculiarly but we have made you amends in having you ter to the National Medical Society, taking re-seated, and we know of no equity requiring good care, however, to see that it be not, like -at least until the new machinery gets to run- that you should be compensated for the curtail- its unworthy predecessor, a sham. ning smoothly. We have no idea of creating ment of your official rights by an extension of your terms. And, if you desire to abide the chances of a re-election, we can offer you no rejection of certain applicants, last summer. adequate protection, during the hazardous can- We can readily conceive that a society, in vass which the peculiarly unfortunate condition which "gentlemen who served during the was of political affairs in your State will, in all in the Confederate army are now prominet in

probability, impose upon you. tional organ. The Germans have their organs, doubt not, that, under similar circumstances, a army during the rebellion' Indeed, an emerthe French-indeed, what race has not? And like answer would be rather too much for the gency might, perhaps, arise, in which these equanimity of Mr. BINGHAM, or Mr. FARNS- latter could only be loyal to their "social re-\$2.50 per annum. We ask you simply to help worth, or any other Republican member who unionists" by being guilty of treason to their sustained by his vote the adoption of this pro-

> We have herein given a brief forecast of what veritable offering of "Dead Sea fruit-all ashes to the taste "-the fifteenth amendment will prove to the colored voters of Georgia. unless the Senate refuses to sanction the action What the prospects of the white Republican voters of that State are, is, we think, fully foreshadowed in the following despatch, recently sent by Mr. WM. L. AVERY, a gentleman connected with the Brunswick and Albany railroad, to two prominent Senators:

SAVANNAH, GA., March 13, 1870. - The passage of Bingham's amendment, in the House, now the cry of a d-d Republican, shouted after churches, stop at decent hotels, visit concerts, a man, is as terrific as ever the cry of a d-d abolitionist was before the war. Neither Mr. with the politics of Georgia, nor do we desire | Whether they are able to pay. to have. We are here engaged in a great enerprise, spending millions of northern money n building railroads in Georgia, but this seems to be no protection to us. Any man disposed to get rid of us has only to charge us with political purposes or aspiration to rob us of all sympathy, protection, or support from the community or authorities. I earnestly invoke your

The Ice is Broken.

tected

Now that Senator Revers has been admitted to a seat in the Senate, there need be no more hesitation on the part of constituencies where the colored people have the balance of power about sending a colored man to Congress. If FREDERICK DOUGLASS would accept we should flected from this quarter of the globe. like to see him in the popular branch of tho national legislature; but aside from him we have PETER H. CLARK, of Ohio, GEORGE WEIR. of Pennsylvania, HARRIS, of North Carolina, and RAPIER, of Alabams, who would do credit

We want a first-class colored man in Con gress-a man of ideas as well as a man of mere propriety of language. What State will speak next? RAINEY or WRIGHT, of South Carolina, might be easily sent if the colored

people would unite to send either of them. We do not suppose that the mere presence the question of negro capacity, but there are plenty of colored men who would do credit in their manliness, culture, and patriotism to any plication by those of our color, who are able to community.

Let our white friends show their faith by their works in doing as well as the Southern States have done, in sending colored men to Congress. There is no reason why a colored man should be passed over because the majority as a purely colored one; and if you are not, the promptness, and in the best style of the art, at of the constituents are white, for colored people policy of this journal will do both you and to 5 nays, agreed to report adversely on the

District no white man can be found more arrange to get what they pay for. able than FREDERICK DOUGLASS. He is, beway desirable as a representative-a man of distinguished themselves in the war, and who siastical nomenclature. are now the trusted servants of the Government under General GRANT. Why should be National Executive Committee to not be sent to Congress from a Northern district, and thus prove to the South that it is our wrinciples, rather than our strength, which enfranchises the negro, and opens up to him the immunities of citizenship?

which Mr. Douglass' name is connected, benis lecturing engagements.

whom we might refer. There is WILLIAM WHIPPER, of Columbia, Pa : ROBERT MORRIS, of Boston : John Jones, of Chicago, and Chas. REASON, of N. Y., who would be acceptable in any body of gentlemen, and make their way wherever good sense is required, and good breeding is understood.

The Medical Profession in the Dis-

At last the rebel doctor, GARNETT, comes striven to out-do the atrocities committed from forth to rescue the Medical Association from time to time by the Fiji islanders. Truly, with the contempt of honest men, but Doctor Avall these vivid experiences, these Georgia leg- GUSTA, a colored disciple of Galen, stands islators have good reasons for their present as the "Black Knight" to meet him. Doctorr Augusta's letter will be found We are confident, too, that no set of men has in another column. We have had now, for ever existed in any civilized community, and at months, a fierce contest in regard to the quesa time of professed peace, who could pretend tion of medical equality, and this event has to such strange and paradoxical histories as been serviceable in disabusing the public mind races. theirs. These men are in name and in fact the of at least two mischievous fallacies. The first is this: Hitherto the popular belief has been, one and all, elevated to their high official posi- that any individual who had pursued the necessary studies in a regular medical school, and had obtained from it a diploma, conferring upon him all the rights, privileges, and immunities the time of their election, two years ago. And of a doctor in medicine and surgery, was to be regarded, on that very account, as a gentleman. tions of rulers, scarcely one of them dares re- But now it appears that, in reference to this turn to morrow to the district which he claims point, the members of the District Society say. -and rightfully claims-to represent in the with Moliere's physician, "nous avons change Legislature of his State. Every one of them tout cela." Well, if a duly accredited physi- riotism. has a moving tale to tell of personal danger and cian is by no means necessarily a gentleman. outrage. This one recounts, how he was left it is to be hoped that, while thus correcting the for dead in the woods, after he had received wrong impressions of the community, these five hundred lashes on his bare back at the reformers may have devised other and less defeasible grounds upon which to base their own how he saw his brother-in-law felled in death pretensions to gentility, than those which they at his side by a bullet intended for himself. In so radely sweep away. At the same time, however, it is to be feared that, by their action. gation, each one has his own particular horror they may have given such a shock to public confidence, as to deter persons from accepting Well, these are sad doings, certainly, even a certificate of membership in their body day and a large number of subscribers, but the to take place anywhere within the limits of as any more valid proof of gentility than the

Fallacy the second. Heretofore we in com It will say to the colored members of the Dissrict of Columbia is without a bona fide

This revelation in regard to the "social reunions" furnishes a satisfactory reason for the the control of its affairs," might possibly have This will, virtually, be the answer of Con- at times under discussion matters not likely to gress to the colored legislators of Georgia, if enlist the sympathies of colored gentlemen the protest of the latter is disregarded. We who held positions as surgeons in the Union common country.

Colored Churches.

This is the only country in which color has

white felons as against saints with a colored in trying to shut it against all new-comers.

But this state of things has well nigh passed away. Colored people can now hire pews in &c., without being asked any other question Conant or myself have ever had anything to do than that most important one among men, viz :

The keeping up of distinctions rests with us.

Are we willing to keep up distinctions? Some of our friends say, they have built their churches by night-earned money and extra labor-that their hearts have gone along with the property acquired under these disadvannese very churches were being built by

denial on the part of their victims. Now then we heartily sympathise with all republicanism of the world is refracted and re-

It will be found to be true that every liberal Christian of Europe is a republican, and every true republican is a friend to the United States and admires her institutions. Shall these men be able to say, when they look to us for an example, that the injustice of complexional distinctions is to be traced to the door of the colored man? Shall negro haters and color proscribers plead the desire of colored people as an excuse for their own heathenism in colonizing people in the gallery?

We do not say, give up your buildings and abelish your conferences and associations, but we do earnestly recommend the course of Rev. Mr. Anderson of this city and his people to receive white people cordially when they apply for membership. We recommend also the appay for pews and slips, in white churches.

It seems that some colored ministers have become alarmed in regard to our stand on this subject. Be not alarmed, friends; if you are qualified, you can hold a mixed audience as well the New Ega Steam Printing Establishment. have not used their majorities in any such way. your people a service. By following its advice, Saint Domingo treaty.

For instance, in the Rochester Congressional you can make an honest living, and they may Letter From the Late Haytian Democracy in Georgia Jubilant.

We say to our churches, hold on to your proside his intellectual gifts, a man in every perty and improve it, elevate the standard of ministerial qualification, receive people of all property and standing, the assistant creator, colors, visit white churches, and dismiss your along with other great and good men of the members to them when required, and let the Republican party, the father of sons who have word color as a designation drop out of eccle-

The Government of Hayti.

Sella Martin Esq., having been the Chairman of the sub-committee which reported the following address to the provisional Government of Hayti expressing the views of the Na-We speak the more freely in a journal with tional Executive Committee, General TATE, as will be seen, in the adjoining column addresses cause of his having been prevented from con- his reply to the Editor of this journal, that the tributing to these columns by the pressure of National Executive Committee may thus receive his acknowledgment for the interest Though he is first, there are other men to manifested in him as a representative man

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL EX. COM. OF THE COLORED MEN OF THE U. S., WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan., 1870.

To the Secretary of State for the Republic of

HONORED SIR: Appointed by the late Na. race tional Convention to watch over the interests of the colored race of this country, we have no hesitation in giving this trust an interpretation appland your proceedings, and associate myself sufficiently liberal to permit of our addressing with your views. your Government, through you, upon a matter

Hayti, in maintaining her integrity as a Govvernment, in continuing to perform, even amid revolutions, the functions of national life, and in producing men equal to the exigencies of her powers and sameness of aspirations with other

Hayti has aided us beyond all power of statement in the production of that personal independence among our race, in the free States of interested. our country, which allowed us to become, to some extent, the architects of our own fortunes; and she helped to open the way to that sphere of national confidence which has made us citizens of this great Republic-for we could always point to your country as the mother of L'Ouvreture, of Petion, and of Boyer, illustrators alike of negro capacity and pat-

We have won the battle of civil and political equality. The battle of social privileges has inst begun: and again Hayti becomes our

most powerful and illustrious ally. She has sent us General Alexander Tate, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, as her representative near the Capitol at Washington. He has come, and by the impressiveness of his personal appearance and the graciousness of his manners, lifted into conicuousness by his illustrious position, he ha melted the icy barriers of proscription against the colored race, avowing while he did it such an identity with the race as to make it possible for all of us, who are worthy, to follow in his vet more to thank you for.

You have, besides, sent us in him a man of brains, of courage, of the highest instincts of patriotism, and of the strongest devotion to the race with which he is identified.

You will have observed the cordiality with which he was received by the Chief Magistrate of our Republic, and the lonors showered upon him by the Diplomatic Corps at this Capital. in their official as well as in their social inter-

But you may not have learned how completely your envoy has won his way to the hearts of all our citizens, irrespective of color. and how triumphantly he has carried the interests and the honor of Hayti along with him. He has been an able and uncompromising defender of your territorial integrity, a vigilant watchman over your commercial interests, and, in his powerful advocacy of a cordial intercourse between the two republics, he has won our admiration by his business sagacity and the striking evidences of his statesmanship.

We have, neither as a committee, nor as the individual members of it, trenched upon even the shadow of the claims of delicacy by saving a single word to General Tate as to the intention of this committee in addressing you : but. being informed of government changes in Havti, through the newspapers, the committee thought it well to depart from its usual line of policy, and to say, that while they do not unterstand the various claims of political parties Hayti, and while a sense of propriety would forbid us to express an opinion at so great a distance, even if we knew more of the relations of parties, yet, speaking in the name of the colored people of the United States, we deemed it our duty to express our earnest hope that The so-called white man, (though if he were General Tate might be retained at a post which white he would be as hideous as a green man he so well fills, and from which, if he were lost, to the sight,) has put the word white in every our people here, and, as we believe, the Republaw, enactment, or regulation. Negro seats in lic of Havti, would feel the consequences to an churches, concerts, theatres, cars, and steam- almost calamitous extent; for, he having boats, we were forced to accept in the past. opened the door, his abrupt departure might Even the graveyard has been labeled in favor of serve as an excuse on the part of our enemies

GEORGE T. DOWNING, President. F. G. BARBADOES, Secretary.

THE HERALD OF HEALTH AND JOURNAL OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.—We have been intending for some time to notice this publication, for which we are indebted to J. C. PARKER & Co. Certainly, it is not the least interesting nor the least valuable of the monthlies which come to us. Its literary character is of a high order, as it counts among its contributors many writers well known to fame; and in its pages, too. are constantly to be found ideas in reference to J. Cory Esq., Cashier of the Nashville Branch. influence with Governor Bullock and with Con- tages-and that they are not willing to open Physiology and Hygiene which cannot fail to gress to see us, and others like situated, pro- their doors to people who not only did not con- be of the greatest utility to all who are detribute to the building up of their churches, sirous of having sound minds in sound bodies. but robbed them of their daily wages, while We note, among the articles in the number for March, quite a readable one by J. E. SNOD GRASS, Esq., of this city, entitled "Spurs and Reins for those who need them." All the other this. But let us remember that we are living papers are, also, commendable; and we can in a phase of civilization, in which all the true | therefore, conscientiously speak a good word in favor of a magazine so ably conducted.

Our prospects are encouraging. The result thus far sustains our belief, announced at the commencement of our enterprise, that the time has come when the colored people of this na tion will contribute their proportion, as they have the means, to the support of the public press. A zeal and energy of purpose are manifested in the large number of letters we receive weekly, which give assurance of ultimate suc-

In last week's issue a communication ap peared from the pen of Major M. R. DELANY under the caption of "Rights and Duties." The title of the article was, originally, "Citizenship;" but, in the making up of our paper, an unforeseen exigency suggested a change in that respect. We make this statement in justice to the Major, who, in his well considered articles, can never be rightfully charged with any undue deviations from his own selected

THE Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met on Tuesday last, and, by a vote of 2 yeas Ambassador.

To the Editor of the New Era: ur indulgence thus to address the

To the National Executive Committee of the ton. D. C.

GENTLEMEN: I have read in the " New Era." number six, the letter which you have addressed to the present government of Havti, asking them to retain me in the position which I had the honor to occupy at Washington.

of the course necessary to be pursued in order to succeed in ameliorating the social condition of the people of our race in this country. and in all this hemisphere; and the sentimen's which you express, on this occasion, do not leave the least doubt of the practical qualities and intelligence which you so largely display in the exercise of the functions which have been confided to you by the common consent of the colored men of your country, in order to aid in the material and moral development of our

In view of all this, and interested as I am in the success of your efforts, I could not but

But your letter expresses also some consideresteemed to be of great importance by this ations which are personal to myself, and which attest a high confidence in what you believe to be my merits and my qualities.

It is for this confidence and the kind spirit in quirer. which you have given your opinion about me that I feel under obligations to write to you, in fortunes, has at once demonstrated equality of order to express in my turn all that this mark of confidence and sympathy has awakened in me of gratitude towards the colored people of the United States-in whose fate, however, I have always been deeply and enthusiastically

This step which you have taken in their name mposes also upon me a formal obligation to identify myself still more, as one of themselves, with their actual fate, with their past which is about to be effaced, and with their future which is looming up, and which it will be their privilege to render, with the help of God, as brilliant, as honorable and as glorious as it, is allowed to any portion of the citizens of this of or to covet for those of their race or their

Hereafter I must, then, whether near or far away, take a part and have a direct interest in your efforts. The policy to follow, the course to pursue, the aim to attain, must be ours in common. Whether in Hayti or in the United States, you will always find in me a zealous and

blind persistence with which our countrymen selves .- Atlanta Intelligencer. of the dominant race have held us for centuries footsteps. We thank you for this; but we have in a state of abject misery, wherein we have been buried like a corpse, and where, nevertheless, we have been able to live, preserving intact and eloquent within our souls, all the elevated sentiments of family, of patriotism, and of humanity, which characterize the man of civilization, we also have to gladden our hearts and to encourage us in our efforts, the magnanimous spectacle of devotion and energy manifested in this country by the friends of humanity in the advancement of their cause devotion and energy which have brought on at last the glorious triumph of right and justice over the stultified conscience and injustice which lately were paramount in the great and glorious institutions of this country.

The present Government of the United States. in incorporating those eternal truths, those great principles of RIGHT, EQUALITY, and JUS-TICK in its fundamental law, does not only give the measure of the progress already realized in our favor, but crowns the social edifice so long dreamt of by philosophers, in offering the salutary example of the application of the high principles of humanity to the government of States, and opens at last, to us, the pariahs of vesterday, the way to fusion, to harmony, to the full and entire enjoyment of life, of liberty, and the realization of our aspirations the most elevated and the most noble.

Such a result, in the conditions in which we were placed, ought to fill us with gratitude and love towards God, who evidently had not abandoned us-towards our true and loval countrytrymen, who have given us their help.

And, even though this result be but a consequence of the march of humanity, we could not show ourselves more worthy of it than by offering our efforts and according our votes to those who have so devotedly made themselves the instruments of Providence in His work of reparation and justice, in order to maintain them at the helm, and thereby procure them the renewed occasion to realize all the grandeur and the bright destiny now reserved for this country among the nations of the earth.

We shall only have our share in that brightness and grandeur in so far as by our undivided efforts we may prove ourselves to be the faithful observers of law, the zealous support. They shun us, and give us to understand that ers of labor, of art, of study, and the earnest and vigilant defenders of order and justice, in that will elevate a black man above a sive. this society wherein we are going to be, if we Of this we take no notice, feeling it is a cuty are not already, welcomed as brothers.

Such a proceeding, more than any distinction us to occupy and fill the important and glorious place which is reserved for us in the ultimate progress, grandeur, and elevation of this re- follow the neglect of this duty.

And in order to be the more prepared for this distinguished part in the destinies of this country, let us impart instruction abundantly to our children, let us act in concert, let us tax ourselves largely, and let us spare no sacrifice To the Editor of the New Era:

Instruction! that is the one thing we lack to become one of the most important elements in the wealth and power of this country.

Let each year, then, that rolls on, see leaving of our young men, the best gifted and most fountain-head of modern civilization the secrets of science, the favors of art; that they may return thence enriched and adorned with superior knowledge, ready to take a part as distinguished co-laborers in the great work of that American civilization which is destined to leave behind and in the shade the present civilization of Europe, as the civilization of Europe has left behind that of the Middle Ages and of

Such are, gentlemen, my sentiments and the views I have formed respecting the future. Please, I beg of you, to accept them, and to have them accepted by your constituents, and department. believe me, gentlemen, with esteem and a distinguished consideration, your most humble and obedient servant. A. TATE.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the week ending March 14th, were as follows, viz : March 8th, \$295,243.05; March 9th, \$335,-465.18; March 10th, \$355.154.98; March 11th, \$345,309.02; March 12th, \$368,473.47; March 14th, \$710,807.70. Total-\$2,410,453.40.

Elsewhere in our editorial columns, we have given our views as to the case of Georgia now pending before the Senate of the United States. Since that article was written, the following are some Republicans whose services have been opinions of the Democratic press of Georgia so great, whose reputation and value is so 9.4 Colored Men of the United States. Washing- on the BINGHAM-FARNSWORTH amendment have tional, whose aid can so ill be spared, that was come to hand; and we publish them in order to show how fully our own estimate of the impending evil to loyalty and republicanism in Indiana. Like his father-in-law, Mr. Giddings that State coincides with that of our declared enemies. The only difference is that in our case, we feel disheartened and cast down, as be called state-manlike. He looks ahead The considerations upon which you rest every true lover of his country should, whilst, yourselves reveal, on your part, a profound ap- in theirs, their souls are moved with an exultpreciation, and a sound and elevated judgment ant joy such as they have never felt since the one by the advantage of present success; was assassination of the martyred Lincoln. But we shall let these reconstructed gentlemen now to their mistakes by concealing his convictions speak for thems lves :

> The following telegram (i. e that announcing the passage of the Georgia bill with the Bingham-Farnsworth amendment) will be read with joy by every well wisher of Georgia. The -Greensboro Herald

> ham over Butler in the House of Representatives gives strong assurance that the dark days of reconstruction and plunder have ended .-Augusta Chronicle.

The inexorable logical sequence of the Bingham amendment is the seating of Messrs. Hill and Miller as the Senators for Georgia. If the Legislature was a legal body in July, 1868, if its regular term dates from that month, and if its confirmation of State officers then made cannot be disturbed, its election of United States Senators at that time must also be re garded as regular and valid .- Columbus In-

Bingham amendment, which takes out its sting. which he has so largely served, continues to

Let the people of Georgia, therefore, be patient and prudent. Next fall, by the blessing of God, we will elect a Legislature.

MESSES. BINGHAN AND FARNSWORTH.-The people of Georgia owe a debt of gratitude to these gentlemen for their gallant defense of right, liberty, justice, and republicanism in the matter of the Georgia bill.

We are glad to acknowledge the manliness of Messrs, Bingham, Farnsworth * -Macon Telegraph

From this, the Bingham amendment, for we believe it will pass the Senate, has saved the State. Upon this we congratulate the Demo- of justice, and the wisdom of our reconstruccracy of Georgia. From out of darkness there tion policy, than Julian. His land bill, now country-no matter what their origin-to dream now comes light. They will now soon have the before Congress, is enough to rest any man's opportunity given them, which otherwise they fame on. It would be too great a risk to take would not have, of electing a new Legislature its author and best promoter from Congress. -one of different political complexion to that Perhaps it would not be too much to say that which now exists, a blight upon our once grand | now the fifteenth amendment is ratified, there old Commonwealth.

Congress was the power, and we felt satisfied that until the Republicans in that body should split among themselves, upon some point af- and position fit him just now to take Julian's fecting Georgia's reconstruction and admission place. enthusiastic laborer, an active and earnest as into the Union again, no favor of any characjustice. The split came, and the result is one is fraught with evil. The lands now under If we have had to deplore the unjust and unexpected, but one upon which the Democracy control of Congress may soon be beyond its of the State have reason to congratulate them-

Letter from Lunenburg, Va

LUNENBURG C. H., VA., March 9, 1870. To the Editor of the New Era :

Ever since the receipt of the NEW ERA I have been trying to get subscribers. The people here are very poor, and it is about all they can do hopes that I can certainly get five subscribers,

if not more, after awhile, My age being only thirteen years, my inexperienced will not warrant me in writing anything for publication, but a few lines, informing you what is doing in this part of the field. may enable you to glean something to lay before your readers which may induce others to

come and do likewise. We came here in August, 1868, and found no schools and no efforts to improve and elevate and poor people. My mother opened a school with such assistance as she could get. Between two hundred and three hundred have attended the school at different times, and over one hundred have learned to read so as to read the Bible. The Commandments and the Lord's Circle," and of every student of the institu-Prayer are repeated daily, and strict morality | tion, are due the editors and publishers of the enforced. We have a Sabbath school, which

We have the only temperance society in the place, with about one hundred and twenty

My father has purchased an old plantation formerly owned by a large slave raiser, and has divided a part of it into small parcels, and sold to freedmen, with families, on a six years' credit. About eighteen families are located upon the place. The remainder of the place he gets worked by furnishing teams, tools, &c.

and letting them work for half the crop. He is a member of the State Legislature, and is doing all he can to procure the enactment of laws that will put in practice the principles of equal rights and privileges contained in our

new constitution. I assist my mother all I can in the school and help take care at home in father's absence We receive no aid or encouragement fron the white citizens, but rather discouragement. we are not welcome while engaged in anything to do as we are doing, the discharge of wlich we are only accountable to God, and our reward of rank or political position, can best prepare will be from above. We are ever hoping hat is in the prime of life, forty-seven years of age. God will raise others to come and do likewse. and save our country from sure ruin that would

> Yours respectfully, L. M. AUSTIN

Letter from Raleigh, N. C. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 5, 1870.

I was on a tour in eastern North Carolina, a their approbation of the speech. Revels was short while since, and was much pleased to see in the Border and Northern States till 1864,

these shores for those of Europe ten, at least, found a good school, taught by Miss Lydia P. Warrick, of Philadelphia. The boys and girls llows: distinguished, recruited in your numerous of the school are as pert and intelligent as in schools, in order that they may draw from that any community it has been my fortune to visit. Murfreesboro' has not been favored by the

benevolence of Northern associations, as have

other towns in this State; but, to the contrary, they have, to this time, almost entirely relied alone upon their own stout hearts and strong arms to educate their children. Their first teacher is still with them, and through her efforts a normal and female indus- rarkably intelligent-looking mulatto, not trial school-building is to be erected. The col-

ored people, though willing, are poor, and find themselves unable to complete their project. Consequently, they are driven to the necessity of depending, in a degree, upon the educational

In order to encourage education in this section, I trust that the authorities will turn their are that he shoots at others. It was rather attention in that direction.

The normal and industrial school will, if it ever goes into operation, be a success, and I have no doubt will reflect credit upon those that may favor it with their support.

With a hope that you will insert this brief communication in your popular columns, I am, respectfully,

Loyalty to Leaders. We have been charged with frequent interference in the affairs of the Republican party But one thing we have rarely if ever interfered with-their selection of candidates. But there claim as deep and close an interest in their official life as it we belonged to their parts Among the very best of these is Mr. Julian ... like Sumner and others, he looks at politics from the stand-point of principle. He is among the few Congressmen whose career deserves to prompt in launching new movements on right principles -- is never tempted to indorse an evil always willing to wait till the mass slowly rose to his level. But, meanwhile, never deferred His official life is an honor to a State which

names but on the distinguished merit of the few really great men she has lent to the Union During the war his service to the loyal cause State will soon be relieved of carpet bag rule. has been invaluable. Watchful, hopeful, uncompromising, far-sighted, patient of labor THE DAWN OF LIGHT .- The triumph of Bing- always at his post, fearless, and with the most thorough comprehension of the whole nature of our epoch, no man in Congress has outrup him in the purpose, and only one or two in the opportunity, to serve the negro and the Union liberty and justice. The danger is not yet sufficiently over to allow

must rest its claim to honorable place among

her sisters not on a long catalogue of great

us safely to lack his aid. If we could reach the ears of his constituents we should say to them, "Your Representative honors you. In coming time, when your children read our his tory, they will be proud that their fathers sent such a man to the council of the Nation ; gave so true and able a statesman his opportunity Rebuke those who sneer at the caprice of popular institutions by keeping him at his post while The Georgia bill, so called, passed with the the era, which he did so much to bring on and need him."

It has been a reproach to the Republican party in some sections that it has not kept its hest servants long in office. The Democratic organization always does, most sagaciously The South, in old days, showed the same wis dom, and owed its victories often to the lone and well-trained parliamentary ability of its Representatives.

It is well to learn of your enemies any good thing. And now, with grave issues depending it is especially important to have known and able and experienced men at Washington. Indiana has able sons. The names of some of them come to us freshly. But among them all she has not one whose privilege it has been to do more for the safety of the Union, the triumph is no further step so important as the land policy advocated and worked out by Mr. Julian. The country cannot afford to lose such a man We know of no one in the House whose studies

The present, unmediate success of reconstrureach. Every day reveals some intrigue to squander them. The whole horizon of legislation needs watching by one from whose mind this great interest is ber must make it a speciality. Mr. Julian has done this. As Sumner has watched over suffrage in the Senate, so patiently and vigilantly has Julian watched the land policy in the House. We crave of Indiana to keep bim at his post. The Union needs him. The Negro needs him. The welfare, prompt pacification and prosperity of the South itself, need him. Men who understand the present issues best to clothe and feed their children. They seem and appreciate our present risks, justly feel quite anxious to take the paper, and I am in safer while this pilot stays at the helm Indiana must have wiser men than we know of, if she has any whom it would be a National gain to exchange for Julian. Thanks to the good and true men, who have hitherto held up his hands. Persevere, friends. The best service you can do for the Nation is to continue him at his post, No effort is too great which secures this result

Leave no stone unturned to achieve it. WENDELL PHILLIPS

A Voice from Fisk University. FISK UNIVERSITY " HOME." NASHVILLE, TENN., March 4, 1870 The joint committee met, pursuant to ad-

journment, at four o'clock this P. M. and adopted the following resolutions : Resolved. That the thanks of the literary societies of the Fisk University, in joint session, and of the members of the "Reading "NEW ERA," Washington, D. C., for the able

manner in which the rights and duties of the colored people are set forth therein. Resolved. That we are in hearty sympathy with the great principles of universal brother hood so ably advocated in said paper, and we pledge ourselves not only to carefully read the six copies taken here, but to be guided by their

wise and wholesome sentiments. Resolved, That we, as members of this institution and as colaborers in the great cause of human progress, will use our best endeavors to increase the circulation of the paper by solicits ing subscribers for it.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded the publishers in token of our high regard for their emineut merit. Benj. M. Holmes, T.-G. Erving, J. H. Burrus, Committee on the part of the U. L. S Selena J. Walker, Leonora E. Aray, Emma S

Owen, Committee on the part of the L. L. S. The First Senator from Recon-

structed Mississippi. The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes concerning Mr. REVELS, the United States Senator from

He has an amiable expression, is not presuming, and seems to wish sincerely, as the pionter of his race, to make a good impression He dresses plainly and tastefully in black, without other ornament than a chain tipped with gold, and uses a plain pair of eye-glasses. He heavy set, weighing about one hundred and eighty pounds. He appears to be a man of good mental culture and balanced judgment, not disposed to push himself forward unless in case of real necessity, and where he would probably exert an influence that would be He has already been active in the educational interests of the South, and spoke at length two days ago on behalf of the poor of both races in Mississippi in the Senate Committee on Edu-cation and Labor, of which he is a member. I was on a tour in eastern North Carolina, a Members of the committee are unanimous in an interest manifested in the subject of educa-when he went to Mississippi, established himself as a Methodist minister, and was elected, I stopped at Murfreesboro' a few days, and is is well known, to the United States Senate. The Washington correspondent of the Boston

> You have read, I have no doubt, the account the swearing-in of Senator Revels, who was aducted to the Vice President for that purse by Senator Wilson. This, as I have said, and not witness, as I had left the capitol be it took place. But I had a good view of Revels, as he sat upon one of the sofas ainst the eastern wall of the Senate chamt, listening to the debate, and occasionally sling at the facetious sallies of the speakers see of which were at his expense. He is a ma darker, if any than Senator Hamlin. thigh of yellower tinge. He is, to my sight. aich more wholesome-looking person than Setor Garrett Davis of Kentucky, who has screnuously opposed his admission to a seat ine Senate. I had much rather room with hi at a hotel than with Davis. We have a rigto speak thus freely of Mr. Davis, if it is prir to hurl back at a man the same sort of untily in him, in the presence of the Seer elect-his peer, aye! more than peerto ak, in the course of the debate, in derisior "darkies," "negro wenches," &c. What glabouses some of these ghostly remnants of the effete hunkerism do live in, to be sure Wipoor old Garrett looks as if it would do no in to have his wardrobe hung out on a clot-line through all of one of these breezy